

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 160.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1829.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE installation of the *Senado Consultivo* will take place on Wednesday. A letter was published yesterday from Don Felix Alzaga, stating that the vehement desire he had to see the laws and institutions of the province re-established, had obliged him, in the month of July last, to abandon his interests and family, and to join the army acting under the orders of the Commandant General of the country districts; and requests that his name may be erased from the list of the members of the *Senado Consultivo*, as it is impossible he can act in any public capacity whilst the country is not ruled by its institutions and laws.

Another member of the Senate, Don Pedro Medrano, has likewise resigned, upon the plea that his occupations call him to the country, and the necessity imposed upon him to support an aged mother and a numerous family, will not allow him to devote time to any other purpose.

The state of the money-market, and the rise in the precious metals, now that peace is restored, has attracted considerable attention, and rumour is again at work. It is certain that considerable exports of gold and silver have taken place lately; and perhaps many had sold ounces thinking to buy them back at a cheaper rate, making it what is called in Stock Exchange language a *bear account*.

Reports are prevalent that the savage Indians, in considerable number, have made an incursion into the territory of the province; and it is stated that Colonel Pacheco, with a regiment of cavalry, and the old escort of the government, has marched against them.

In Patagonia there is no news of importance. The Indians had made an attack upon two estancias, but were repulsed.

H. B. M's. brig *Cadmus* is posted to sail for Rio Janeiro on Wednesday next.

The packet *Lady Wellington*, from this 2d May, arrived at Falmouth 23d June.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT.

Buenos Ayres, September 9, 1829.

"The undersigned, Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, has the honour to address himself to H. E. the Governor of the province of . . . to com-

municate to him the happy termination of the civil war, as a consequence of the adjustment contained in the annexed bulletin; in virtue of which, the Supreme Authority in the province has been established and recognized in the person of the undersigned.

"The Government of Buenos Ayres, in announcing itself to those who preside in the other provinces of the Republic, performs the duty it has sworn, and gratifies its dearest sentiments; interesting itself not only for the preservation of peace and good intelligence with all the provinces of the nation, but also that the connections which unite them be animated by the spirit of impartiality, and sealed by the effect of experience.

"Unfortunately the fatal scourge of war continues to afflict innocent provinces, and the voice of reason and convenience is an ineffectual echo, lost amidst the clash of parties. Probably the minds of the people are not yet sufficiently tranquillized to listen to the warnings of a Government which has been taught its errors from cruel experience, nor sufficiently confident to sacrifice their passions to good faith.

But this apprehension, which Heaven grant may prove unfounded, will not prevent the Government of Buenos Ayres from anxiously contemplating the present state of the Republic, nor induce it to remain inactive in the fraternal offices which are required in order to arrive at a point in which all the interests of the provinces may agree, and particularly that which the vital honor of the nation imperiously demands. The Government of Buenos Ayres will shortly communicate its intentions through the medium of its envoys, to the Chief of this province, and will launch, if necessary, in the midst of the contending parties, to take a part in the glory of removing the scandal of internal commotions, to promote a sincere reconciliation, and to solicit amongst the Argentine family the compact which may secure the internal repose, and preserve the brilliancy of the glorious acts which shed a lustre upon the history of the country.

"But before entering upon this conduct, the Government of Buenos Ayres ought and does declare before the other provinces, that whilst the Republic is not constituted by a general compact formed by the free voice of the citizens, and an established constitution does not determine the positive duties of each province, its internal policy will be limited, respecting that of the sister provinces, to recognize the governments they establish, cultivating their friendship and good wishes; and preserving its provincial institutions, to defend the rights of its territory, and to lend its assistance to forward every thing which it considers useful and

salutary for the general good of the Republic, and of the province of Buenos Ayres in particular.

"The Government, placed in the midst of a vast theatre of ruins caused by a sanguinary and prolonged struggle, and constituted in the obligation of applying itself urgently to repair the present evils, and to seek resources for remedying imperious necessities, might well justify its acting by itself, if the administration participated in the local attachments that a spirit of timidity inspires, or the experience of four lustres of uncertainty; but the Government of Buenos Ayres, without suffering itself to be swayed by the enthusiastic idea of its particular interests, and with the firm resolution henceforward to take no other path but that which experience has proved practicable, will respect the sentiments which prevail in the nation, without falling into the extravagance of an liberal policy, without anticipating the course of events, and without opposing itself to demands founded upon general opinion.

"The provisional nature of the present Government of Buenos Ayres, cannot, it is true, impress upon the candid expression of its sentiments, the respectable seal of stability; but the Government believes it risks nothing when it declares, on transmitting them to H. E. the Governor of the province of . . . that it displays the well-known principles of the inhabitants of this province, and anticipates a pronouncement which in their view of the question will concentrate the opinions of the Portenos when their legal representatives are freely chosen, to accomplish which the Government will strenuously exert itself.

"In the meantime the Government of Buenos Ayres promises itself the most perfect reciprocity from this meritorious province, and trusts that its expectations will not be defeated by undue influence; and that the provinces, viewing the melancholy vestiges of ambition and anarchy, will strive to prevent ill-defined principles from being made subservient to sinister purposes; or that they should again become the means of introducing new disorders into the Republic; and that they will substitute for the sad essays of a barren theory, institutions prepared by reflection, seasoned by time, and ratified by the real will of the people.

"The Government of the province of Buenos Ayres, having thus frankly manifested its sentiments to H. E. the Governor of . . . has the honor to salute him with his particular consideration.

VIANONI.
Tomás Guido.

To H. E. the Governor of the Province of . . .

A Correspondent has called our attention to an affair relative to 6000 head of cattle, which, on the 26th of December last, was placed by M. Despouy at the disposal of General Fructuoso Rivera, under certain conditions, which, it is stated, have not been fulfilled. The Government of the State of Montevideo has, we are informed, submitted this affair to the tribunals, and they have pronounced in favour of the claims of M. Despouy, viz.—that the 6000 head of cattle which were delivered by the above person for the support of the troops of the State, ought to be paid for, or replaced. If such be the case, we presume the Government will soon render justice to the complaining party. Our Correspondent requests us to insert a translation of the original document given by General Rivera, that which was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 1694, not being entirely correct. The following is the copy:—

"The present document is to certify, that the undersigned General having to deliver 6000 head of horned cattle in the province of Misiones, to Don Blas Despouy, conformable to a contract dated 30th October of the present year, the aforesaid General now binds himself to deliver the said 6000 head of cattle to the above-mentioned Despouy, or to his order, in the vicinity of Belen, in all the month of February of the ensuing year, and before if possible; in consequence of this last having paid six hundred and eighty-two dollars four reals, in specie, the charges of conducting the said cattle to that place.

"Head-quarters, Ambajá, December 26, 1828.

(Signed.)

"FRUCTUOSO RIVERA."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A letter, dated Buenos Ayres 21st August, 1829, addressed to the Commandant-General, Juan Manuel Rosas, from the deputies of Cordova, José M. Bedoya and José Joaquín de la Torre, states, that the misfortunes which had afflicted Buenos Ayres had seriously affected the government of Cordova, and that the moment the latter had relieved itself from the invasion produced by ill-advised governments, it had determined to interpose its good offices to bring about reconciliation and peace: that the above-named persons had been appointed for that pleasing yet delicate charge; but that, before arriving at their place of destination, they had the satisfaction of finding their wishes fulfilled. The letter concludes by stating their wish to draw closer the ties which unite Cordova with Buenos Ayres, and that General Rosas would name the day and place in which to present their credentials.

An answer to the above, from General Rosas, dated Santa Catalina, August 22,

1829, states that a new Government was about to be formed for the province of Buenos Ayres, to whom alone it belonged to treat upon the subject of the Deputies' communication, of which he would duly advise them.

Another letter to the Deputies, from General Rosas, dated Santa Catalina, August 27, 1829, incloses a copy of the Convention of the 24th August, by which General Juan José Viamont was appointed Governor; stating that on the 26th he had assumed that authority, and referring the deputation to the provisional Governor.

A letter from the Deputies, dated Buenos Ayres 28th August, 1829, acknowledges the receipt of the above, &c.

A letter from General Juan Manuel Rosas, dated Moron, 2d September, 1829, to the Minister of War and Marine, states that he had ordered to be circulated the decree relative to the suppression of party devices in the army under his command, now that the war was happily concluded; also the proviso in the note of 31st August, which accompanied the decree, that they are not to enter this city armed, when business, or their private affairs, may call them hither.

A letter from the Minister (Tomas Guido,) dated 3d inst., to the Society *de Beneficencia*, states the anxiety of the Government for the well-being of that useful institution, and hopes it will continue its labours, which, from the late violent events, have been so seriously interrupted.

A decree of the 3d inst. re-establishes the office of Assessor General; and Dr. Vicente Maza has been appointed auditor and assessor general, with a salary of 3000 dollars per annum. Dr. Pedro Somellera has resigned the office of auditor general.

A decree, consisting of 13 articles, dated Buenos Ayres, September 4, 1829, states the necessity of strict economy in every branch of the public service; and that the peace, both in the interior and exterior, which the country happily enjoys, renders unnecessary the existence of the naval department in its actual state, it being at present more appropriate for an epoch of war than that of peace. The following are the principal articles in the above decree:—

The Comandancia general de Marina is suppressed, its functions to be transferred to the ministry of marine.

The captaincy and comandancia of the Port to be filled by a chief, two adjutants and a secretary.

The assessor general of the government is to manage the judicial proceedings of the marine department, in place of the auditor of marine.

The number of vessels, great and small,

which may be necessary for the service and security of the port, to be hereafter specified.

The vessels of war not intended for service, to be immediately dismantled and sold.

The Comisaria General of the Marine, with the officers and clerks employed in it, is suppressed.

A letter has been addressed to the Governor and Captain-General of the province of Buenos Ayres, dated Montevideo September 2d, 1829, from General Rondeau, the Governor of that State, acknowledging the receipt of the letter containing the articles of the Convention of the 24th of August, and congratulating the Governor thereon.

On the 3d and 4th inst. a number of military and naval officers took the oath of allegiance to the new Government; the particulars, and names of the officers, have been inserted in the official documents.

A letter from Don Manuel de Escalada, minister of war and marine, to General Matias Zapiola, dated Buenos Ayres 5th September, 1829, states, that the imperious necessity of establishing the most strict economy, had determined the Government to suppress the Comandancia general of Marine, at the head of which General Zapiola had so worthily officiated; and that the minister had been desired by the Government to express to the General the high sentiments of esteem it felt both for his person and services.

By a decree dated 5th September, 1829, the following persons have been named by the Governor, to be justices of peace for this city:—North district of the Cathedral, Don Mariano Grimau; South do., Don J. Barrenechea; San Nicolas, Don Pablo Hernandez; Piedad, Francisco Cascallares; Socorro, Ilario Gonzalez; Monserrat, Carlos Casal; Concepcion, Eulogio Pedro Polero; San Telmo, Julian Martinez de Carmona.

A decree, dated Buenos Ayres 4th September, 1829, authorizes all persons to resist, even under a receipt, the delivery of any article which may be demanded by the civil or military authorities for a public purpose, without an express order from the Governor, in the capital, or from the Commandant of the country districts, in the country; the circumstances having ceased which could in any way justify such a violation of personal rights.

A decree, dated 7th inst., allows extra half-pay to all the corps of the line employed on the frontiers, until the ensuing legislature may otherwise dispose.

A decree of the same date, appoints Colonel Angel Pacheco, colonel of the northern department of the country districts, which is comprised between the Rio de Areco and the Arroyo del Medio.

A decree, dated 7th inst., approves the project presented by the Ministers, for the organization of the *Senado Consultivo*, pursuant to the 5th article of the Convention of the 24th of August last. It contains the following articles:—

Art. 1. A Senate of Consultation shall be formed, to consist of 24 citizens, whose names will be hereafter expressed.

2. The chiefs of the public bodies designated in article 5 of the said Convention, shall be members *ex officio*.

3. The Government shall appoint the day for the installation of the Senate; and the senators shall be put in possession of their functions by the Governor of the province in person, accompanied by his ministers.

4. When the senators have assembled in the place appointed to hold the sessions, the Governor will administer the customary oaths.

5. At the same time, and in the presence of the Governor, who will preside at the act, the senators will name their president.

6. The absolute plurality of votes shall decide the election.

7. The attributes of the Senate are:—

1. To counsel the Government in the affairs it may submit to its examination, in every branch of the interior administration, and of foreign politics. 2. To propose to the Government what it may conceive useful to provide for the urgent necessities of the public treasury, and of public credit; to the internal and external security of the province; and to the most prompt and final removal of the obstacles which retard the re-establishment of legal institutions, and frustrate the due execution of the laws.

8. The order to be observed in the debates of the Senate, shall be subject to the same regulations as those practised in the Chamber of Representatives of the province.

9. For the despatch of the affairs of the Senate, a secretary and two clerks shall be appointed.

10. The affairs which occupy the Senate shall be published each session, excepting those which from their nature require to be kept secret.

11. The Ministers shall have a seat in the Senate, and can explain and discuss those matters which may be proposed by the Senate, or by the Government.

12. The Senate shall be addressed by the title of *Honorable*.

13. The Senate shall meet in ordinary sessions, on Wednesday and Saturday in each week; and in extraordinary ones whenever the public service require it.

14. The Minister, Secretary of State for the Government department, is charged with the execution of the present decree, and to communicate it to whom it may concern.

VIAMONT.
Tomas Guido.

Buenos Ayres, September 7th, 1829.

In conformity to article 1, of the decree of this date, for the formation of the *Senado Consultivo*, the Government has decreed:—

Art. 1. To be members of the Senate of Consultation, the following citizens, viz.—the President of the Chamber of Justice; the senior General; the President of the Ecclesiastical Senate; the Governor of the Diocese; the head of the Consulado; and Señores Juan José Passo, Manuel Sarratea, Vicente Lopez, Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, Pedro Medrano, Mariano Andrade, Miguel E. Soler, Francisco de la Cruz, Juan Ramon Balcarce, Matias Irigoyen, Roque Illescas, Tomas Anchorena, Miguel Marin, Felix Alzaga, Manuel H. Aguirre Lajarrota, Felipe B. Arana, Francisco Piñeiro, Joaquin Belgrano, Mariano Sarratea.

2. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.
Tomas Guido.

Buenos Ayres, September 9, 1829.

To-day has been prohibited, by a general order, to all classes of the army and militia, the use of fire-arms except when on service, under the penalties which have been considered necessary to prevent the repetition of the disorders which disturb the public peace. But it is requisite that this measure should also extend to the citizens, in order to insure the salutary effects which the Government proposes in the fulfilment of its duties: it has in consequence decreed:—

Art. 1. It is prohibited to the citizens who are not in any municipal service, to carry pistols, sword-stick, dagger, or knife.

2. Those who contravene the foregoing article, shall for the first offence pay a fine of two hundred dollars, to be applied to the use of the public hospital; and in default of payment, shall perform military duty for two months.

3. In case of a repetition of the offence, the fine shall be doubled; and likewise the military service, in default of payment.

4. Any individual who may for the third time act against this decree, shall be made to serve in a regiment of the line for two years, whatever may be his rank or condition.

5. The Chief of the Police department, and its respective officers, are responsible for the fulfilment of the present resolution.

6. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.
Tomas Guido.

A letter from Monsieur Washington de Mendeville, Consul General of France to the Argentine Republic, and member of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Tomas Guido, dated Montevideo 31st August, 1829, acknowledges the

receipt of the Minister's letter of the 29th August, inclosing a copy of the Convention of the 24th June, and the additional articles of the 24th August, by which General Juan José Viamont was appointed to the supreme authority of the province of Buenos Ayres. The Consul states, that long before the confidence of his Sovereign had destined him to the employment with which he was honoured, he had endeavoured to establish mutual advantageous relations between the Argentine Republic and France; and he felt happy at the event which made him the instrument to draw closer those ties which had been formed between the two nations. This sentiment had imposed upon him the imperious obligation to protect the lives and interests of his fellow-countrymen; which was the only motive that had guided him in the disagreeable discussions which had forced him to suspend his functions. That circumstance had been the most painful sacrifice to his duty; and if any thing could compensate him for it, it was the communication he had just received.

The letter concludes by stating that the Consul will accelerate his return to Buenos Ayres, to enter upon the discharge of his consular duties, &c. &c.

Doctor Eduardo Lahitte, formerly Secretary to the Sala of Representatives, has been appointed Secretary to the Senate.

Don Faustino Lezica has been appointed Consul of the Tribunal of the Consulado; Don Clemente Cueto, Vice-Consul; Don José Maria Pérez, lieutenant.

Late letters from Corrientes give a positive contradiction to the reported death of Francia, Dictator of Paraguay.

The Proprietors of the *Gaceta Mercantil* have published the following notice:—

"The Editor who had the charge of our political and literary department, has, on account of his private occupations, relinquished the editorship from this date."

Mr. John Postlethwaite, whose departure from Buenos Ayres is noticed in our Marine List, has resided in this country for 19 years; and it may be supposed that he felt considerable regret at leaving a place in which he was so generally respected.

The heat on Saturday last was very oppressive, and denoted the change in the weather which took place on the following day. Colonia and the opposite coast were plainly seen. The brig *Lima*, owing to the refraction of the air, presented a singular appearance; her sails seemed, like Jack and his bean-stalk, to grow to the skies.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

September 5.—Wind N.E., opposite coast visible.

Arrived, British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, from Liverpool June 12, to John Miller & Co.; cargo 241 tons of salt, 5 tons of coal, and 180 planks.

Montevideo schooner Aurora, Chavin, from Montevideo 21, to order.

Do. do. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 4th.

National schr. Ana, Jaurel, from Rio Janeiro 14th July, to Cuello & Verdier; general cargo.

National brig Triton, Hyne, from Parnagua 12th August, and Montevideo 4th inst., to J. C. Thompson; cargo, 194 pieces of timber, 700 planks, 537 bales of yerba, 45 baskets of do., 7000 pieces of wood; and discharged at Montevideo 300 bales of yerba.

British brig Lima, Smith, from Liverpool 10th June, to McCrackan & Jamieson; cargo, about 500 packages of dry goods. Passengers, Mrs. Smalley, son and daughter, in the cabin; and 12 in the steerage.

H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, Captain Sir T. R. T. Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., and Montevideo 4th inst.

Four en sail of small craft (viz.—6 zamacas and 8 balandras.) from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, British barque Heighington, Potts, for Liverpool, with 11,385 dry hides, 700 salt do., 12 bales with 295 arrobas of horse hair, 11 do. with 1150 horse hides, 8 do. with 144 arrobas of wool, 3000 horns, 10,000 shin-bones for stowage.

British brig Caraboo, Cook, for Liverpool, with 10,741 dry hides, 3000 horns, 5 bales with 100 arrobas of horse hair, 1 do. with 250 dozen of nutria skins, 1 case with 57 marks of silver. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Postlethwaite and three daughters (Misses Elizabeth, Jane, and Ann), and two daughters of Mr. William Curwright.

American brig Zipporah, Lesderoier, for Rio Janeiro, with 6000 leeches, 10,000 horns, 500 quintals of jerked beef, 42 cases of tea, 30 do. of steel, 2 cases of effects, 9 dozen of tallow candles.

American schr.-brig Bunker Hill, Adams, for Montevideo and New York, with 562 dry hides, 130 do. horse do., 15 bales with 1950 dozen of nutria skins, 23,200 horns, 4 boxes of thread.

Dutch galliot Clemens, De Haan, for Antwerp, with 9288 dry hides, 22 bales with 400 arrobas of horse hair. Passenger, Miss Amanda Rohsen.

National schr. packet Emile, Scalliet, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

Montevideo schr. packet Ross, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Two zamacas and three balandras, for the Parana.

September 6.—Wind N., (in the afternoon it shifted to the E., a gale, with rain.)

Arrived, two national zamacas from the northward.

September 7.—Wind S.W. blowing strong.

Arrived, national brig Independiente, Donald Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 28th August, arrived at Montevideo on the 3d, and sailed from thence on 6th inst., to George Dowdal; cargo, 500 rolls of tobacco, 300 barrels and bags of sugar, 40 pipes of wine. Some cargo was delivered at Montevideo. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Rosquellas, jun., to Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Francisca to Montevideo.

National zamaca Mendocina, Dupont, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., and Montevideo 4th inst., cargo tobacco, oil, rice, &c., to Pedro Plomer.

Sailed, 9 sail of balandras for the Parana.

September 8.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, 3 zamacas and 6 balandras, from the Parana, Banda Oriental, and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed, British brig Laurel, Bagster, for the Havannah, with 3319 quintals of jerked beef, 130 do. of tallow.

British schr. William, Sanders, for Liverpool, with 3900 dry hides, 1281 salt do., 4000 horns, 142 horse hides, 1400 dozen of nutria skins, 10 bales of sheep skins.

American ship Tusculoosa, Beard, for Baltimore, with 7982 dry hides, 26 bales of nutria skins, 6800 horns, 25 quintals of iron, 2 cases of steel, 2 do. copper. Passengers, Messrs. Cadet and Cooper, a French gentleman, and the two sons of Señor Reissig of this city, proceeding to the United States for their education.

September 9.—Wind N.N.E.

Sailed, French ship Adele, Tiphaigne, for Montevideo, to take in cargo for Havre de Grace; cargo from this, 7554 dry hides, 29 bales of horse hair, 2 cases of sheep skins, 9 do. of effects, and 86 ounces of coined gold.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

Two zamacas and 4 balandras to the northward.

September 10.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, at 3 A.M., H. B. M's. frigate Thetis, Captain Bingham, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., and sailed from thence on the 8th.

National zamaca Restauracion, Thompson, from Patagonia 29th ult.; general cargo, to Edward Lamb. Passengers, Messrs. Jeffries and Scott, and Mousieur Dostigny (naturalist.)

Two zamacas and 4 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood and hides.

Sailed, American schr.-brig Combine, Gurney, for Montevideo, in ballast.

American schr.-brig Malaga, Norris, for Havannah, with 3175 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig Two Maries, Lewis, for New York, with 1165 dry hides, 38,000 horns, 68 bales of wool, 55 do. with 1310 arrobas of horse hair, 10 do. with 790 nutria skins, 1 do. with 100 rabbit skins.

Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, for Marselles, with 1500 horns, 170 bales of wool, 400 quintals of iron, 19 cases of nails.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Four balandras and 1 zamaca, to the northward.

September 11.—Wind E.N.E., blowing strong.

Arrived, French barque of war Isis, Captain Picard, from Montevideo 10th inst. Passengers, the Consul General of France (M. Mendeville,) and suite. She fired a salute at 2 P.M., which was answered from the Fort.

British brig Henry, Jones, from Liverpool 27th June; general cargo, to J. Miller & Co.

MEMORANDA.

At day-break on the morning of the 5th instant, a salute was fired from the national schrs. of war Sarandi and Uruguay, and No. 13 Gun Boat, upon their return from Santa Fé. The Sarandi had the flag of Commodore Rosales at the fore.

A salute of 21 guns was fired from H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, at 8 A.M. on the 7th inst., the flag of this Republic at the fore. It was answered from the Fort.

H. B. M's. frigate Thetis, having the flag of this Republic at the fore, fired a salute of 21 guns on the 10th inst., which was answered by the fort.

The British brig Cordelia, Dunlop, bound for Liverpool, lost her rudder during the gale and low tide of Sunday afternoon last.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Sept 1.—Brazilian brig Rio de la Plata, from St. Catherines 18th ult., with aguardiente, &c.

2.—Brazilian zamaca Nuevo Yermal, from Port Alegre 27th ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Sept. 1.—French ship Le Grand Ceron, for the West Indies, with 160 mules.

2.—Sardinian brig Penguin, for Gibraltar. British brig Bahia Packet, for Exeter. British

barque packet Matine, for Falmouth. American brig Ruth, Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

3.—Bremen ship Harmony, for the Havannah, with jerked beef.

THEATRE.

Vacani, the *Atlas* of our Operatic establishment, is absent, and the Opera is therefore suspended.

On the 7th inst. was represented the heavy tragedy of the *Duke of Penthievre*; and on the 8th, the *Stranger*. The house, on the latter evening, was exceedingly full, it being a holiday; and after the play some disagreeable scenes took place at the doors of the Theatre, and in the Theatre Coffee-House. Swords were believe were drawn, and a pistol discharged, but no one has been seriously hurt. The Decree of the 9th instant, prohibiting the use of offensive weapons, was in consequence of this disturbance, which proceeded, we believe, from an accidental ebullition between the two political parties, whose disputes make us exclaim with *Mercutio*—

"A plague o' both your Houses."

These occurrences essentially injure the Theatre. Careful mothers will fear to trust their darling daughters in Verona's streets, while such brawls take place.

During the above fracas the alarm amongst the females leaving the Theatre was very great, and several of them fainted away.

On Thursday evening was performed an elegant Comedy called *La Muger Firme*, to a thin audience, and scarcely any ladies present,—the effect, no doubt, of Tuesday night's alarm. A number of officers belonging to the division of the army under the command of General Rosas attended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Four or five Horses can be accommodated with good GRASS, at One Dollar per day, in the Potrero near the Retiro. Apply to the Gardner, at the Public Garden at that place.

Just arrived from London, a few handsome SIDEBOARDS. For Sale at No. 81 and 83, Calle de la Piedad.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 86½ to 87 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 85 do. do.
Plata Macaquina, 370 per cent.
Spanish Dollars, 470 do. do.
Do. Patriot and Patacones 450 per ct.
6 per cent. Stock, 56 do. do.
Bank Shares, 180 to 182 dollars.
Exchange on England, 82 pence per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 150 per cent.
Do. on Monte Video, 265 to 270 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 425 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do. country, 26 to 26½ do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 24½ dollars.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 11 dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do. 34 do. do.
Hair, best, 20 do. per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 400 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 77 to 78 dols. p. brl.
Salt, 10 to 12 dollars per fanega.
Discount, 2 per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, has been 87 dollars each for Spanish, and Patriot one dollar less; and the lowest price, 84½ for Spanish, Patriot one dollar less.
Rate of Exchange upon England during the week:—Highest price, 9d.—Lowest price, 8½d.

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